



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

nized by the siliceous frustules of diatoms, etc., from which it is never free. Other forms of Florideae are used as food-stuffs, attention being called to their figures in a Japanese popular work on the useful plants of Japan. In regard to the food value of algae it appears that many of them, especially the blue-green forms, contain a very high percentage of proteids, though not much else of value. The gelatinifying substances obtained from the red forms appear to be a substance called gelose, which is similar to, or identical with, the pectic substances so commonly found, either deposited in the middle lamellae of the cells of higher plants, or in the walls themselves. Mention was incidentally made of the use of seaweeds in the manufacture of iodine and soda-ash.

Dr. Rusby exhibited specimens of *Fucus vesiculosus* and an unnamed species of the same genus, which are used medicinally.

Dr. Howe spoke of dulse as an article of food and of its occurrence in the markets of New York.

After further discussion, adjournment followed.

L. H. LIGHTHIPE,  
*Sec. pro tem.*

## NEWS ITEMS

Professor L. M. Underwood sailed for Antwerp on May 20. He will spend a large part of the summer at Berlin and Kew.

Mr. L. J. K. Brace, of Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, is making collections in the western part of the Great Bahama for the New York Botanical Garden.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York was held at the New York Botanical Garden on May 10 and 11. Prizes amounting to about \$500 were offered.

Dr. John Hendley Barnhart sailed for Europe on May 13 to attend the International Botanical Congress at Vienna. During the two or three months of his absence, the editor of *TORREYA* will have charge of editorial matters relating to the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*.

The first Walker prize, of \$75, has been awarded by the Boston Society of Natural History to Dr. W. B. MacCallum, of the

department of botany of the University of Chicago, the subject of his paper being "Physiological Analysis of the Phenomena of Regeneration of Plants."

Mr. Le Roy Abrams, who has held the University fellowship in botany in Columbia University during the present scholastic year, has been appointed assistant curator in the Division of Plants of the United States National Museum, and will take up the duties of his new position on October 1.

Dr. F. E. Clements, assistant professor of botany in the University of Nebraska, has recently been promoted to be associate professor of plant physiology in that institution. Dr. F. D. Heald, adjunct professor of plant physiology, has been elected botanist of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and associate professor of botany in the University School of Agriculture.

The second edition of Britton's "Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada" was published about the first of May. The stereotyped plates of the first edition have been revised where practicable and descriptions of over one hundred species have been added to the appendix. Artificial keys to the families of the angiosperms and to the genera of composites, prepared by Dr. Karl M. Wiegand of Cornell University, have also been added.

It is stated in *Science* that Professor D. H. Campbell of Stanford University will devote next year to an extensive trip through Europe, Africa, and Asia. He expects to attend the International Botanical Congress at Vienna and the meeting of the British Association at Cape Town. In the same issue of *Science*, it is announced that Professor Willis L. Jepson of the University of California will spend next year in Europe and in the tropics, gathering material for the botanical museum at Berkeley.

The second annual field symposium of botanists will be held during the week beginning July 3, 1905, at Ohio Pyle, a point on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Fayette County, southwestern Pennsylvania, where arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the party. Information concerning details of the trip and the proposed program may be obtained from

either Mr. Joseph Crawford, 2824 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, representing the Philadelphia Botanical Club, from Dr. J. A. Shafer, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, N. Y. City, representing the Torrey Botanical Club, or from Dr. J. N. Rose, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., representing the Washington Botanical Club. The pleasant and profitable experiences gained by those who attended the first of these meetings, held at McCall's Ferry, Pennsylvania, in July of last year, give reason to believe that there will be a large attendance at Ohio Pyle. A detailed report of the proceedings at McCall's Ferry will be found in the February issue of the *Plant World*.